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HRAJOVIC, Radojka, dr.

Wassermann's reaction with shortened first incubation. Glasn. hig. inst., Beogr. 3 no.1-2:60-63 Jan-June 54.
(WASSERMANN REACTION
Kaur's modification technic)

RISTIC, L.; BRAJOVIC, R.

Allergic phenomena in amebiasis. Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.1: 63-92 1956.

1. Department of Medicine Municipal Hospital Zemun, Yugoslavia and Institute of Hygiene of F. P. R. Serbia.
(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL, compl.
allergy)
(ALLERGY, compl.
intestinal amebiasis)

BRAJOVIC, R., dr.

Our experiences with cardiolipin antigen. Glas. hig. inst. 9 no.1/2:71-75 '60.

(SYPHILIS diag) (PHOSPHOLIPIDS)

BRAJOVIC, Veljko, ins. (Cacak, Trg Dure Salaja 18)

The induction two-chamber electric furnace with magnetic core in light metal foundries. Tehnika Jug 19 no.5:Suppl: Rudarstvo geol metalurg 15 no.5:863-866 My '64.

1. Designer, "Cer" Enterprise, Cacak.

BRAJTBURG, J.

Scientific Reports Session at the Pharmaceutical Institute in Warsaw.
Przem chem 41 no.3:160-161 Mr '62.

BRAJTBURG, Janina

6th Scientific Convention of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society.
Przem chem 42 no.1:47-48 Ja '63.

COUNTRY	:	POLAND E
CATEGORY	:	Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 879
AUTHOR	:	Kemula, W.; Brajter, K.; Cieslik, S.; Lipinska, H.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Determination of Trace Quantities of Copper, Iron and Lead in Metallic Silver
ORIG. PUB.	:	Chem. analit. (Polska), 1959, 4, No 1-2, 409-415
ABSTRACT	:	A sample of analyzed silver is dissolved in conc. HNO_3, the solution is evaporated, diluted with water and passed through a column with the cationite Wofatit KPS-200. The sorbed Ag is precipitated in the form of AgCl by washing the column with 1 n. KCl solution, and then Fe is eluated using 0.2-0.4 n. ammonium salicylate as an eluent solution. Cu and Pb, which remain in the column, are extracted

CARD: 1/2

E

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 879

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with 1.2-4.8 n. HCl solution. HCl solution is
cont'd passed through an anionic column with Wofatit
150-L, whereupon Cu passes into the filtrate
and Pb is sorbed by the resin; thereafter, Pb
is washed off with a 0.001 n. HNO_3 solution.
After separation of the cations from one ano-
ther, the solutions are polarographed. The
described method was used for the determination
of 0.05% Cu, 0.006% Fe and 0.003% Pb in metal-
lic silver.-- K. Polyanskiy

CARD: 2/2

KEMULA, Wiktor; BRAJTER, Krystyna; CIESLIK, Stefania; LIPINSKA, Hanna

A quick chromatographic method of determining copper in metallic silver and silver nitrate. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:855-861 '59.
(EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.
(Chromatography) (Copper) (Silver nitrate) (Silver)

KEMULA, Wiktor; BRAJTER, Krystyna

Exploitation of ion-exchange properties of paper for Cd^{2+} and In^{3+} separation. Chem anal 5 no.2:219-224 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.
(Ion exchange) (Paper) (Cadium) (Indium)

KEMULA, Wiktor; BRAJTER, Krystyna; CIESLIK, Stefania; LIPINSKA-KOSTOWICKA, Hanna

Application of ion exchangers to the determination of silver in low-percentage copper ores. Chem anal 5 no.2:225-228 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.
(Ion exchange) (Silver) (Copper)

KEMULA, Wiktor; BRAJTER, Krystyna; CIESLIK, Stefania; LIPINSKA-KOSTROWICKA, Hanna

Determination of small amounts of iron, manganese, and copper in nickel. Chem anal 5 no.2:229-234 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.
(Nickel) (Iron) (Manganese) (Copper)

S/081/62/000/004/030/087
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Kemula, Wiktor, Brajter, Krystyna, Rubel, Stanisław

TITLE: A method of ferrite analysis. I. The determination of nickel and zinc in mangani-zinc ferrites and nickel-zinc ferrites by polarographic and complexometric methods. II. Complexometric determination of barium in barium ferrites. III. Polarographic determination of manganese and iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 150, abstract 4D145 ("Chem. analit." v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 331 - 341, 343 - 346, 346 - 352)

TEXT: I. Complexometric and polarographic methods of determining nickel and zinc in mangani-zinc and nickel-zinc ferrites were worked out. For the complexometric determination of zinc about 200 mg of the ferrite were dissolved in concentrated HCl. In the case of nickel-zinc ferrite F^{2+} was oxidized with concentrated HNO_3, the excess of which was evaporated with added concentrated HCl. The residue was dissolved in 20 ml concentrated

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A method of ferrite analysis. ...

HCl and the solution passed through an ion-exchange column (diameter 8 mm) packed with anionite levatite MP (layer about 24 cm high, the granules of 0.1 - 0.2 mm size) preliminarily treated with concentrated HCl. Fe, Mn, and Ni were elutod from the column with 120 ml of 1.1 N HCl, then Zn was eluted with 100 ml of 0.01 N HCl. 25 - 50 ml of the eluate were diluted with water up to about 100 ml, to that 2N NaOH was added up to pH~7,2 ml of ammonia buffer solution of pH 10, eriochrome black T (as a mixture with NaCl), and the mixture was titrated with 0.01 M. solution of the complexon III (I), until the color changes from pink to blue. For the determination of Ni, the sample is dissolved in concentrated HCl, Fe^{2+} is oxidized with concentrated HNO_3; after evaporation of the excess of the latter, the solution was further evaporated to approximately 1 ml. To this were added 100 ml of water, 30 ml of 25% solution of tartaric acid, and concentrated NH_4OH to pH 7; then the solution was slightly acidified with acetic acid, warmed to 70°C; 20 ml 1% ethanolic solution of dimethylglyoxime and concentrated NH_4OH with slightly alkaline reaction were added and the solution was kept for 30 min at 70°C. The precipitate of Ni-dimethylglyoximate was filtered, rinsed with water and dissolved in a minimum volume of 2 N

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B149/B101

A method of ferrite analysis. ...

HCl. To this solution 50 ml of 0.01 M solution of I was added, neutralized with 2 N solution of NaOH to pH 7; then a mixture of eriochrome black T and NaCl was added; 2 ml ammoniacal buffer solution with pH 10 was then added and the excess of I titrated with 0.01 M solution of $ZnSO_4$. For polarographic determination of Zn in manganese-zinc ferrites about 200 mm of the sample were dissolved in 5 ml concentrated HCl and diluted with water to 250 ml. To 3 ml of this solution were added 2.5 ml 1 M NH_4SCN, 1 ml of 1 M solution of sodium tartrate, 0.25 ml 0.5% solution of Tylose; this was diluted with water to 25 ml and after passing of H_2, polarographed from -0.75 to 1.25 v. For polarographic determination of Ni and Zn in nickel-zinc ferrites, about 200 mg of the sample were dissolved in concentrated HCl, diluted with water to 200 ml. To 3 ml of this solution were added 2.5 ml 1 M KSCN, 1 ml 1 M. solution of sodium tartrate, 10 ml water, pH was adjusted to 4 - 5, 0.25 ml 0.5% of Tylose added; the mixture was diluted to 25 ml with water and, after passing of H_2, polarographed from -0.45 to 1.25 v. The error in the determination of Zn and Ni by the complexometric method is about 1.5%, the time required is about 2.5 hours.

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A method of ferrite analysis. ...

The error in the polarographic method is about 2.5% and the time required about 1.7 hours. II. A method for determination of free Ba in Ba-ferrites was proposed. Barium is precipitated in the form of $BaSO_4$ in the presence of the I which prevents the adsorption of Fe^{3+} by the precipitate $BaSO_4$. The precipitate is dissolved in the alkaline solution of I and excess is titrated with a solution of $MgSO_4$. For the analysis 0.2 g of the sample is dissolved in concentrated HCl, the solution evaporated to dryness, 250ml 0.01 M I added and $BaSO_4$ contained in Ba ferrite filtered off. The precipitate is rinsed with ~50 ml 0.01 M I. The filtrate is heated to boiling and 5 ml 1 N H_2SO_4 is then added (to precipitate the Ba, which enters the ferrite in elemental form)and the mixture is left for 30 min in a boiling water bath. The precipitated $BaSO_4$ is filtered, rinsed with a hot solution of 0.01 M I and finally with water. The filter paper with the precipitate is placed in a beaker, 50 ml 0.01 M I are added, followed by 3 ml of concentrated NH_4OH; the beaker is covered with a watch glass and

Card 4/5

heated until the precipitate is completely dissolved. After this the watch glass is remcved and boiling continued until the smell of ammonia has completely ceased. The liquid is diluted with water to 150 ml, 10 ml of ammoniacal buffer solution with pH 10 and eriochrome black T are added and the excess of I, is titrated with 0.01 M $MgSO_4$, until the blue color changes to violet. The mean error of the determination of Ba is ~1.5%; the time of the experiment is about 3 hours. III. For the polarographic determination of Mn and Fe, 0.2 g of the sample is dissolved in 5 ml concentrated HCl with heating, 0.5 ml of a saturated solution of $KClO_3$ is added, and the mixture is heated until the smell of Cl_2 has ceased; then water is added to 250 ml. To 3 ml of the obtained solution 5 ml of 0.5 M triethanolamine are added and the mixture is shaken for 3 min. Then 8 ml of 1 N KOH are added, resulting in a pH of about 13, then the liquid is shaken for 30 sec; after diluting with water to 25 ml, it is placed in the polarographic cell. It is polarographed after passing H_2 for 15 min (the addition of a small amount of Na_2SO_3 may be substituted for the passing of H_2). $E_{1/2}$ for Fe and Mn is -50 and -1.10 v respectively, referred to a saturated calomel electrode. The experimental error is about 2 - 2.5%.

S/081/62/000/004/030/087
B149/B101

A method offerrite analysis. ...

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 6/6

BRANTEK, L.

Method of imparting to Steelon fibers a delustered appearance and a coarse surface. Aleksander Nowakowski, Stanislaw Chrzczonowicz, and Ludwig Brantek (Inst. Technol., Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódz. No. 9, Chem.* No. 3, 73-9(1955)(English summary); cf. preceding abstr.—Steelon is dissolved over 3 min. in 30% HCO_2H at 20°, 4% of the *N*-hydroxymethyl deriv. of Steelon is added together with 1% $NaHCO_3$ in 87% EtOH at 75°. After 1-2 min. at the high temp., the material is quenched to 20° and treated with 5% HCl. The CO_2 development cracks the surface of the fiber, to give the desired loss of luster.

Werner Jacobson

BRAJTER, L.

Poland/Optics - Scientific Photography, K-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35991

Author: Brajter, L.

Institution: None

Title: Certain Problems in Contemporary Aviation Photographic Apparatus

Original Periodical: Wojskowy przegl. lotn., 1956, 10, No 6, 132-140; Polish

Abstract: None

Card 1/1

BRAJTER, L.

MILITARY & NAVAL SCIENCES

Periodicals WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD LOTNICZY Vol. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1958

BRAJTER, L. Light sensitivity of aerial photographic films. p. 43.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 5, 3
May 1959, Unclass.
March

BRAJTER, Ludwik

Preparation of an *N*-hydroxymethyl derivative of Stealon, soluble in methyl and ethyl alcohol. Stanisław Chrzęsno-wicz, Ludwik Brajter, and Aleksander Nowakowski (Inst. Technol., Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódz, No. 9, Chem. No. 3, 63-72(1955)(English summary).*— The Stealon (I) used had a degree of polymerization of 180-200, melted from 210 to 30°, and contained 3-4% ε-capro-lactam. I (10 g.) in 40 g. HCO_2H was treated with 50-100 g. HCHO for 8-45 min. (addn. time of the HCHO) at 60-100°, followed by 10-45-min. heating time. In this way no product could be obtained which was soluble in MeOH. If the HCHO was replaced by 5-10 g. paraformaldehyde, the *N*-hydroxymethyl deriv. of I was obtained, which was sol. in MeOH, also EtOH, to about 10%, and melted without decompn. at 150-70°. Werner Jacobson

BRAKALOV, B.; VASILEV, N.

The life of fluorescent lamps, p. 28.

Spravochnik po tsvetni metali i splavi. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 10, no. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, February, 1960. Uncl.

BRAKALOV, B., inzh.

"Total power balance of Bulgaria for 1956 and 1957" by Dimitur A. Georgiev and Boris St. Kostov. Reviewed by B. Brakalov. Elektroenergiia 12 no.11/12:57 N-D '61.

BRAKALOV, Boris, inzh.; VASILEV, Nikolaj, inzh.

New standards for street lighting. Elektroenergiia 13 no.9: 15-18 S '62.

BRAKALOV, Boris, inzh.

Mercury-arc lamps with corrected light. Elektroenergiia 14 no.2:29-31 F '63.

BRAKALOV, B., inzh.

Congress of the International Commission on Lighting (CIE). Elektroenergiia 14 no.10: 26 O '63.

BRAKALOV, B.inzh.; STOIANOVA, D., inzh.

Supply of electric power to the new residential complexes of Sofia. Electroenergiia 14 no.3:15-19 Mr '63

1. Energoproekt.

BRAKE, Z.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS, No. 3, 1958

BRAKE, Z. Spermatogenesis of Hirudo medicinalis. p. 99

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

BRAKE, Z.

Morphologic changes in the ovary in uterine fibromyoma. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.6:91-96 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijas Eksperimentalas un Kliniskas medicinas instituts.

MEKHANNIKOVA, T.T.; BRAKENGEYM, I., red.

[Use of keramzit in rural construction]Primenenie keramzita v sel'skom stroitel'stve. Krasnoiarsk, Krasnoiarskii sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv NTO Stroindustrii, 1962. 31 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener laboratorii stroitel'nykh materialov Krasnoyarskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu (for Mekhannikova). 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii stroitel'nykh materialov Krasnoyarskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu (for Brakengeym).
(Keramzit)

BRAKENGEYM, I. P., Cand Tech Sci -- "[redacted] Industrial manufacture of floors in large-panel [redacted] construction [redacted]." Mos, 1961. (Acad of Construction and Architecture USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of New Construction Materials "VNIINSM"). (KL, 4-61, 195)

BRAKENGEYM, I.P., dots.; LARIONOV, A.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Solid poured floors made of local raw material and industrial wastes]Monolitnye nalivnye poly iz mestnogo syr'ia i otkhodov promyshlennosti; tekhnicheskaia informatsiia. Krasnoiarsk, Sibirskii tekhnologicheskii in-t, 1959. 14 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Floors)

BRAKENGEYM, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construction of mastic floors along with factory manufacture of precast housing construction elements. Stroi. mat. 8 no.5:18-19 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Floors)

BRAKENGEYMER, R. P.

Brakengeymer, R. P. - "Aspects of the Agricultural Engineering of Lowland Vegetable Growing on the 'Bol'shevik' Sovkhoz, Moscow Oblast." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

RUBIN, Semen Moiseyevich, agronom; BICHUTSKIY, Georgiy Samoylovich, agronom; BRAKENGEYMER, Rostislav Petrovich, kand.sel'khoz. nauk; ZAGORSKIY, G., red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic mechanization in plant growing]Gidromekhanizatsiia v rastenievodstve. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 26 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Fertilizers and manures) (Boring machinery) (Irrigation)

1. BAYGER, M., KAKASH, Ya., BRAKHACHEK, F., RUSLMOV, A., SHILLER, G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal Mines and Mining

7. What we have learned from Soviet miners. Mast. ugl. 1, no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BRAKHFOGEL', P.E. (Alma-Ata); BOROVIKOVA, A.Z., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Alma-Ata)

Helicopters in the service of mountain orchards. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.10:11-12 O '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Starshiy agronom Alma-Atinskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Brakhfogel'). 2. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Borovikova).
(Alma-Ata Province—Aeronautics in agriculture)
(Alma-Ata Province—Apple—Diseases and pests)

L 30993-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AT6002498 SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/350/001/0012

AUTHOR: Alikhanov, A. I.; Bayatyan, G. L.; Brakhman, E. V.; Eliseev, G. P.; Galaktionov, Yu. V.; Landsberg, L. G.; Lyubimov, V. A.; Sidorov, L. V.; Zeldovich, O. Ya.; Yetch, F. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: π^- - meson-neutron elastic backward scattering at 1.4-4.0 bev/c

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 350, 1965. Pi sup minus-meson-neutron elastic backward scattering at 1.4-4.0 Bev/c, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: pion scattering, neutron scattering, elastic scattering, scattering cross section, angular distribution, spark chamber

ABSTRACT: The authors study the elastic backward scattering reaction $\pi^- + n \to \pi^- + n$ in the 1.38-4.05 bev/c range. A spark chamber was used with photographic and neutron counter registration. The experimental installation was highly efficient in

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84081

S/181/60/002/009/022/036
B004/B056

6,4780

AUTHORS: Fridkin, V. M., Bogatyrev, A. N., Brakhman, E. V.

TITLE: A Parallel Investigation of the Depolarization and Electroluminescence of ZnS Photoelectrets

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 2185 - 2190

TEXT: The authors give a brief report on the results obtained by earlier papers (Refs. 1,2) on the dark polarization and depolarization of ZnS, and mention an experimental arrangement according to H. Kalman and B. Rosenberg (Ref. 3); in which two ZnS samples are fitted between three semitransparent electrodes; the photoelectret state was brought about in the first sample, and an alternating field (f = 2 kc/sec) was applied to the second sample. These experiments were carried out in the authors' laboratory by S. K. Balabanov, collaborator of the Chair of Experimental Physics of Sofia University. The following parallel tests are dealt with in detail: 1) Direct-current voltage of 300 v was applied to a ZnS-Cu electro-luminophore. Exposure to ultraviolet rays lasting 10 sec followed, and after 30 sec the voltage was switched off, the ZnS sample remained

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in the dark for 5 min with short-circuited electrodes; this was followed by depolarization with ultraviolet, and the initial value $i_{ph.d}$ of the depolarization current was measured. The same experiment was carried out using alternating current, and $i'_{ph.d}$ was measured. The value $\Delta i_{ph.d} = i_{ph.d} - i'_{ph.d}$ was determined for various voltages and frequencies.
2) Experiments without preceding exposure gave the values i_d for dark polarization in the case of direct current, i'_i for alternating current, and $\Delta i_d = i_d - i'_d$. A ЗГ-10 (ZG-10) generator was used as current source. The luminous power I was measured by means of a two-stage photomultiplier. The following relations are given: $i_{ph} = i_{ph.d} - i_d$ (1); $\Delta i_{ph}/i_{ph} = (i'_{ph.d} - i'_d)/(i_{ph.d} - i_d)$ (2); $\Delta i_{ph.d}/i_{ph.d} = (i_{ph.d} - i'_{ph.d})/i_{ph.d}$ (3); $\Delta i_d/i_d = (i_d - i'_d)/i_d$ (4). Fig. 1 shows $\Delta i_d/i_d$; $\Delta i_{ph.d}/i_{ph.d}$; $\Delta i_{ph}/i_{ph}$ and I as a function of the alternating voltage at 2kc/sec, and Fig. 2 shows $\Delta i_d/i_d$, $\Delta i_{ph}/i_{ph}$ and I as a function of frequency. These results

led to the conclusion that the decrease of dark polarization in the alternating-current field is not caused by electroluminescence as it begins already at low values of I. $\Delta i_{ph}/i_{ph}$, on the other hand, as a function of frequency shows a marked maximum which is explained by an increase of I with increasing frequency. The results are interpreted in detail on the basis of the tunnel mechanism of electroluminescence suggested by F. F. Vol'kenshteyn (Ref. 4) (Fig. 3). It is shown that no photo-excitation, but an electroexcitation occurs. The deep levels of the activator are excited directly by the field, and luminescence occurs by the recombination of conduction electrons with holes on the activator level. A considerable part of the dark polarization is due to the localization of electrons on deep levels. The authors thank I. N. Orlov for the ZnS samples placed at their disposal, and they express their gratitude to Academician A. V. Shubnikov, Academician G. Nadzhakov, and I. S. Zheludev for their interest. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 US.

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84081

A Parallel Investigation of the Depolarization and Electroluminescence of ZnS Photoelectrets

S/181/60/002/009/022/036
B004/B056

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Crystallography of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1959

Card 4/4

BRAKHMAN, G. B.

"Case of Prosthetics of a Tuba Player", Stomatologiya, No. 2, 1948.

Central Sci. Res. Inst. Traumatology & Orthopedics, -c1948-.

BRAKHMAN, G.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Plastic reconstruction of alveolar process of the toothless mandible using a cartilage preserved in alcohol and plasticized by polymethylmetacrylate. Stomatologiia, no.6:37-41 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav.-prof. N.M. Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P. Lebedeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov)

(MANDIBLE, surg.
reconstruction of alveolar process by cartilage & polymethylmetacrylate)
(PLASTICS
polymethylmetacrylate in reconstruction of alveolar process of mandible)
(CARTILAGE, transpl.
in reconstruction of alveolar process of mandible)
(TRANSPLANTATION
cartilage, in reconstruction of alveolar process of mandible)

BRAKHMAN, L. A.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 662-I

BOOK Call No.: AF639674

Authors: BASOV, M. I., Kand. of Tech. Sci., FEL'DSHTEYN, E. I., Kand. of Tech. Sci., BRAKHMAN, L. A., Eng., STIGNEYEV, YA. F., Eng., KRYSINA, YE. V., Eng., BOL'SHAKOV, V. M., Tech., BYCHKOV, P. P., Eng., BARYLOV, G. I.

Full Title: CUTTING TOOLS WITH HARD-ALLOY MULTIPLE BLADE INSERTS

Transliterated Title: Rezhushchiye instrumenty s mnogolezviynymi vstavkami iz tverdogo splava

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine-Building Literature (Mashgiz)

Date: 1952 No. pp.: 110 No. of copies: 8,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Basov, M. I., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This monograph is the collective work of authors from the Institute of the Organization of the Automobile Industry, the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant im. Molotov (ZIM) and the Moscow Automobile Plant im. Stalin (ZIS). The authors describe the designs of modern cutting tools with hard-alloy multiple blade inserts, the results of their study and experience with the tools' cutting properties, and the advantages of

these tools. Detailed descriptions of each tool type are given, with instructions for design, operation and practical use. The book contains data on the efficiency of the new tool designs in line productions, and recommendations with reference to the operating conditions of those tools, as well as many illustrations, tables and diagrams. Of possible interest is the description of the electric spark technique on the OKB MSS single-circuit bench lathe used in the First State Bearing Plant im. Kaganovich (pp. 87-88, with illustrations).

Table of Contents

Rezhushchiye instrumenty s mnogolezviynymi vstavkami iz tverdogo splava — AID 282-I

Purpose: The book is intended for engineers, technicians and Stakhanovites in machine-building plants.

Facilities: "Orgavtoprom" (Organiztion of the Automobile Industry) Institute; ZIM (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant im. Molatov); ZIS (Moscow Automobile Plant im. Stalin)

No. of Russian and Slavic References: None

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress

BASOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BRAKHMAN, L.A.

Determining cutting processes on multitool machines. Avt.trakt.prom . no.11:20-27 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Orgavtoprom.
(Milling machines)

BRAKHMAN, L.A.

Cooling high-speed cutting tools with an emulsion pressure jet. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.8:21-24 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. NIITM

(Machine tools) (Cutting fluids)

BRAKHMAN. L. A., Cand of Sciences --- (diss) "Investigation of the Influence of the Pressure Jet of an Emulsion on the Wearing Qualities of Cutting Tools and the Cutting Regime in Turning Steel," Moscow, 1959, 17 pp (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR. Moscow Automechanics Institute) (KL, 6-60, 122)

GORETSKAYA, Z.D.; BARANOVSKIY, Yu.V.; BERLINER, M.S.; BRAKHMAN, L.A.; KUZNETSOVA, N.I.; MALYAROV, L.N.; CHUYAN, K.I.; DOBRUSINA, Ye.M.; LEONT'YEV, I.B.; MARTYNOV, B.P.; ROSLYAKOVA, S.V.; RUGAYEVA, V.A.. Prinimal uchastiye DMITRIYEV, I.P.. STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh.. red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting operations and time for broaching] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni na protiazhnye raboty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Rabotniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (NIITavtoprom) (for all, except Struzhestrakh, El'kind).
(Broaching machines)

ANDREYEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOKUCHAVA, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BRAKHMAN, L.A., inzh.; BUDNIKOVA, A.V., inzh.; GORDON, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZHAVORONKOV, V.N., inzh.; KARZHAVINA, T.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROTKOVA, V.G., inzh.; KORCHAK, S.N., inzh.; KLUSHIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUZNETSOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KURAKIN, A.V., inzh.; LATYSHEV, V.N., inzh.; OL'KHOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.; ORLOV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; OSHER, R.N., inzh.; PODGORKOV, V.V., inzh.; ; SIL'VESTROV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; TIKHONOV, V.M., inzh.; TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.; KHRUL'KOV, V.A., inzh.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Lubricating and cooling fluids and their use in cutting metals] Smazochno-okhlazhdaiushchie zhidkosti pri rezanii metallov i tekhnika ikh primeneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 291 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Metalworking lubricants)

BRAKHMAN, L.A.

2

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D040/D113

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1.4000

AUTHORS: Smirnov, F.F.; Eykhmans, E.F.; Kamenskaya, D.S.; Brakhman, L.A.; Kiselev, Ye.N.; Serebrovskiy, V.B.

TITLE: The cutting properties of carbides of increased strength

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 3, 1962, 27-30

TEXT: Three new cutting alloys, developed by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys) (VNIITS) for use when the cutting tools of standard carbides break down because of crumbling, are described. The composition of TT7K12 (TT7K12), T5K12B (T5K12V) and TT7K15 (TT7K15) alloys, selected from many compositions after tests at VNIITS, NIITAvtoprom, TsNIITMASh and Uralmashzavod, is as follows(Table 1):

Card 1/4

The cutting properties .....

Alloy	Specific weight, g/cm^3	Hardness, RA	Chemical composition (%)			
			Titanium carbide	Tantalum carbide	Tungsten carbide	Cobalt
TT7K12	13.1	87-88	4	3	81	12
TT7K15	12.7-13.0	87-88	4	3	78	15
T5K12V	12.9-13.0	87-88	5	-	83	12

Cutting tests were conducted at the Uralmashzavod, Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod (Kolomna Diesel Locomotive Plant), Stankostroitel'nyy zavod im. Ordzhonikidze (Machine Tool Plant im. Ordzhonikidze), ZIL, GAZ, Kramatorskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Kramatorsk Heavy Machinery Plant), and the Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Electrostal' Heavy Machinery Plant). The results show that TT7K15 has the highest strength but only half the durability of TT7K12, and the T5K12V has almost the same cutting properties as

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The cutting properties .....

TTK12 but lower wear resistance. Generally, the strength of the new alloys in cutting is considerably higher than that of the standard carbides T5K10 (T5K10), BK8 (VK8) or BK11 (VK11) in cutting with deep cut. They proved good in heavy and intermittent cutting with relatively high cutting speed, and they are initially being used for planing large machine parts at the Kolomna Diesel Locomotive Plant, etc., as well as for planing large steel plates for dies at the Gor'kovskiy Avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant). The following conclusions are drawn: (1) TT7K12 and T5K12V alloys are basically used as substitutes for high-speed steel in rough turning, turning on welds, planing, and other machining where the strength of standard carbides is not sufficient for dependable tool performance. In rough turning, they often can replace the T5K10 alloy, and the feed rate then be raised 1.5 times or doubled, and the cutting speed slightly reduced. (2) The strength of TT7K12 and T5K12V is mostly sufficient; since the TT7K15 alloy is stronger and has a lower wear resistance, it would be better to use it only in individual cases. (3) The use of the new alloys will have negative results in cases where the T5K10 alloy works without too much crumbling of the cutting edge and where any considerable increase in the cut depth is technically impossible or

Card 3/4

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T[illegible]/0113

The cutting properties .....

inexpedient. (4) The cutting capacity of the TT7K12 and T5K12V alloys is much higher than that of high-speed steel when the cut is deep, but the difference abruptly diminishes or even disappears in operation with low feed (of about 0.1 mm/rev). More experiments are necessary before it can be seen whether the new alloys ought to be used for shallow cutting. (5) In future, it is necessary to investigate whether the new alloys should be used for cutoff tools and complex-shaped cutters, to determine the effect of cutting tips of the new alloys on tools for materials difficult to cut, and to achieve stable cutting properties for the TT7K12 and T5K12V alloys. There are 3 tables and 5 figures.

Card 4/4

BRAKHMAN, L.A.

Using the method of face turning for determining the comparative machinability of cast irons. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:38-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti. (Cast iron--Testing) (Turning)

BRAKHMAN, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Strength testing of metal-cutting tools on machine tools having stepped numbers of spindle revolutions. Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.6:61-63 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metal-cutting tools—Testing)

BRAKHMAN, L.A.; KISELEV, Ye.N.; RUSYY, V.D.; ZHITNITSKIY, S.I.; REKSHINSKAYA, T.P.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.M.; PROVORKOV, V.V.

Using compact-grained hard alloys in the automobile industry. Avt. prom. 31 no.2:38-41 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti, Minskiy avtozavod, Bryanskiy avtozavod, Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley, Gor'kovskiy avtozavod i Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod.

[illegible] (R.S.)

Alcohol-soluble alkyd resins. Vorakhman and Sokolov. *Bynil. Obmen Opyt. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1939, No. 10, 24-6.—A study of pure glycerol phthalates showed that the least sticky, but somewhat softening, films are obtained if 0.66 mol. of glycerol is used and the acid value of the resin is 180–230, while softening temp. is 66–89°. To reduce hygroscopicity and stickiness glycerol phthalates were washed with hot water to remove free phthalic anhydride or glycerol and dried at 100–10°. Washing improves the quality of the resin but is a very difficult process on account of high viscosity, slow melting of the resin, etc. Glycerol phthalates were copolymerized with rosin in the ratios of 1:1 and 2:1 at 200–260°. Only resins of low mol. weight reacted with rosin. Alkyds made from castor oil had a somewhat better alc. soly. than those made from linseed or cottonseed oils, but even then they required mixts. of alc. with 15–20% acetone. To remain alc.-sol. the varnish should not be cooked at above 200°; such varnish, however, though alc.-sol., is unsatisfactory from other standpoints. The best resin is made by condensing phenolic resin, phthalic anhydride and castor oil at 180–90° with energetic agitation. David Avtomy

Brakhman, R. D.

Alcohol-soluble Glyptal resins. N. Ya. Davydov, R. D. Brakhman and G. M. Sokolov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 94-8(1940); cf. *C. A.* 31, 177[4].—A discussion, with graphs and tables, of exptl. data on the prepn. of alc.-sol. alkyd resins by condensation of glycerol with phthalic anhydride, abietic acid and PhOH-CH_2O resins. The soly. of Glyptal in alc. decreases by condensation at temps. below 200° and increases with excess of glycerol in the mixt. The resulting films show considerable tackiness. The addn. of 8.15-19.25% castor oil increases the resistance of films to water. Highly satisfactory resin can be obtained by condensation of 67% Glyptal and 33% PhOH-CH_2O resin at 180-200°. Chas. Blanc

BRAKHMAN, R.B.

Mechanization of shellac feeding operations. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:81 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Gums and resins)

BRAKHMAN, R.B.

Work experience of the Leningrad Plant of Lacquers and Paints.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.1:80-81 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Leningrad--Paint industry)

BLYUMBERG, L.Yu., redaktor; BRAKHMAN, T.R., redaktor; AL'PEROVICH, K.S., redaktor; LEYBMAN, M.Ye., redaktor.

[Principles of radar technique] Osnovy radiolokatsionnoi tekhniki. 2. izd. Perevod s angliiskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo oboronnoi promyshlennosti. Vol.2. 1951. 390 p. (MLRA 6:5)
(Radar)

BLYUMBERG, L. Yu. and BRAKHMAN, T. R.

BRAKHMAN T. R.

"Generirovani Elektricheskikh Kolebanii Spetzialnoi Formi (Wave Forms) Book 1, edition of Soviet Radio, MOSCOW 1951.

TSILUYKO, K.K., otv. red. BRAKHNOV, V.M., red.; NIMCHUK, V.V., red.; STRIZHAK, O.S.[Stryzhak, O.S.], red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.S., red.; ROZENTSVEYG, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems of toponymy and onomastics]Pytannia toponimiky ta onomastyky; materialy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 235 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Respublikans'ka narada z pytan' toponimiky ta onomastyky. 1st, Kiev, 1959.

(Names, Geographical)

BRAKHNOVA, I. T.

Toxicological Evaluation of Organophosphorous Insecticide Metafos"
paper presented at Kn First Conference on Phosphorous Compounds, Kazan, 8-1 Dec 56

SO: B-3,084,841

I. T. Brakhnova identified as a member of the Kiev Institute of Workers Hygiene and Professional Diseases in 1956
SO: Khimiya Primenniya Fosfoorganicheskiy Soyedeniy, Moscow, 1957, Uncl.

BRAKHNOVA, I. T. (Kiev Inst. of Labor Hygiene and Occ. Diseases)

"Toxicological Evaluation of the Organophosphorus Insecticide Metaphos"
(Toksikologicheskaya otsenka fosfororganicheskogo insektitsida metafos)

Chemistry and Uses of Organophosphorous Compounds
(Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh soyedneniy),
Trudy of First Conference, 8-10 December 1955, Kazan,
pp. Published by Kazan Affil. AS USSR, 1957
397-398

Report discussed by M. Ya. Mikhel'son (1st Leningrad Med. Inst. im. Acad. I. P. Pavlov)
and V. A. Yakovlev (Inst. of the Brain AMS USSR)

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30612

Author : Brakhnova, I.T.
Inst :
Title : A Toxicological Evaluation of Organic Phosphorus Insecticide Metaphos.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororgan. soyedineniy, M., AN SSSR, 1957, 397, Diskus., 397-398

Abstract : Metaphos affected the central and vegetative nervous system, principally by raising the tone of the parasympathetic system. Its sphere of toxic action was narrow and it possessed cumulative properties. It irritated the skin and was easily absorbed by the skin and the mucous membranes; When it fell into the eyes it caused conjunctivitis which soon dissappeared. Metaphos poisoning caused bronchoneumonia, considerable venous plethora and distrophic changes in parenchymatous organs.

Card 1/1

BRAKHNOVA, I. T.

BRAKHNOVA, I.T.

Experimental data on the toxicity of the insecticide metaphos. Farm. i toks. 20 no.3:78-81 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent L.I.Medved')
(INSECTICIDES, toxicity,
dimethyl-(4-nitrophenyl)-thiophosphate (Rus))
(PHOSPHATES, toxicity,
same)

BRAKHNOVA, I. T.; KAGAN, Yu. S.; SPYNU, Ye. I.; MAKOVSKAYA, Ye. I.

"Experimental data on the toxicology of phosphoro-organic insecticides."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemologists and Infectionists, 1959.

BRAKHNOVA, I. T.; MEDVED', L. I.; KAGAN, Yu. S.; SPYNU, Ye. I.; BURKATSKAYA, Ye. N.

"Basic principles of hygienic evalation of insectofungicides."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemologists and Infectionists, 1959.

BRAKHNOVA, I. T. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data on the labor hygiene and toxicology of metaphos in its use in agriculture." Kiev, 1959. 18 pp (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets), 200 copies. List of author's works at end of text (13 titles) (KL, 44-59, 129)

BRAKHNOVA, I.T. (Kiyev)

Sanitary and hygienic characteristics and ways of improving working conditions in the use of the new insecticide, metaphos. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.1:23-27 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut gigiyeni truda i profzavolevaniy.
(THIOPHOSPHATES)

SEDOV, Petr Fedorovich[Siedov, P.F.]; BRAKHNOVA, I.T., red.; BYKOV, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Not smoking means preserving the health] Ne kurit' - berezhit' zdorov'ia. Kyiv, Derzh. med. vyd-vo URSR, 1963. 19 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(SMOKING)

BRAKIN, S. S.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

(2)

The role of perennial grasses in the accumulation of active organic matter. S. S. Brakin (I. I. Mechnikov State Univ., Odessa). *Pochvovedenie* 1953, No. 7, 10-16.—Data on the sorbed Ca in various particle-size fractions and at various depths in the profile of chernozem soils show that perennial grasses with alfalfa induce a higher Ca content than alfalfa alone. This increase is also true for the total soil org. matter under the respective types of vegetation as sod. With depth, the Ca:org. matter ratio narrows and, in general, with the accumulation of org. matter, the ratio of Ca:org. matter also narrows. In the aggregated fractions there is less org. matter than in the nonaggregated fractions. This goes to show that it is not just the org. matter which determines aggregation. Certain combinations, probably the Ca ion, are responsible for stability of structure. J. S. Joffe

BRAKIN, S.S.

Phenomenon of erosion and eroded soils in the Kuchurgan basin. Trudy Od. un. 152. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk no.9:163-167 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67878

Author : Brakin, S.S.

Inst : Odessa University.

Title : Soil Investigations in the Basin of the Kuchurgan River.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. yezhegodnik, Odessk. un-t, 1956, Odessa, 1957, 323-325.

Abstract : The results are given of soil research in the western part of the Black Sea Lowland conducted by the expedition from Odessa University in 1954-1956. An approximate classification of eroded chernozems from Velikonikhaylovskiy rayon is given.

Card 1/1

BRAKIN, S.S., dots.; VARDISHVILI, N.I., starshiy laborant

Measures for increasing the fertility of dark Chestnut soils along the Black Sea in Odessa Province. Na dopom. sil'.hosp.ta vyr. no.5:45-47 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra mineralogii i petrografii Odesskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Odessa Province--Soil fertility)

BRAKOVASKAYA, G. M

USSR/Zooparasitology. Barasitic Worms G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57897

Author : Artem'yev Ye. I., Brakovaskaya G. M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Strawberry Nematode

Orig Pub : Zashchita rast. ot vred. i bolezney, 1957, No 5, 57

Abstract : Investigations conducted on the territory of Latvia in 1955-1956 established that strawberry crops on 9 farms were infected by the strawberry nematode Aphelenchoides fragariae. On 8 of these farms the nematodes infected 2 to 10% of the strawberry crops, and on one farm--100% of the crops. Up to 1,000 nematodes were found in 1 g of plant tissue. Disinfection of the seeding material with gas(50 g of methyl bromide to 1 m^3

Card 1/2

BRAKSH, N. A. In Latvian

BRAKSH, N. A. — "Chemical Utilization of Sapropel from the Marshes and Peat in the Latvian SSR." Latvian State U, 1948, In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

BRAKSH, N. A.

BRAKSH, N. A. "On the dry distillation of sapropele in the laboratory and in pilot-plant equipment", Izvestiya Akad. nauk Latv. SSR, 1948, No. 11, p. 101-14, (In Latvian, resume in Russian).

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949).

BRAKSHS, N.

(3)

Possibility of utilisation of the paraffinic fraction from sapropelic coal-tar. N. Brakshs and V. Shkele (Khim. Inst. Zinatnishkie Raksti, Riga, 1950, 1, 122—137).—The paraffinic fraction from sapropelic coal-tar is isolated most satisfactorily by fractional freezing from a solution of the tar in acetone (10 times the weight of the paraffin), followed by pressing above 270°, which yields 12% of dry crude paraffin fraction (I), m.p. 46°, and ~20% of oil (II). Refining of I gave a product of m.p. 45°, satisfactory for match-making. Refining of II with H_2SO_4 and NaOH gave a dark-coloured oil, $d^{4°}$ 0·880—0·090, γ 3·5—4° Engler, solidification point −8 to −9°, flash point 148°. The quantity of H_2SO_4 used in refining can be reduced by preliminary air blowing of the hot tar. R. C. MURRAY.

10-14-54
BBP

#8

2070. REFINING OF DISTILLATES OF SAPROPELIC TAR. Draķēs, N. and Skale, V. (Latv. PSR Zinat. Akad., Kim. Inst. Zinat., (Latv. Acad. Sci., Inst. Chem. Sci.), 1950, vol. 1, 130-154; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 10205). The tar contains 22.5% moisture and the dry tar contains 17.5% phenols, 7.6% pyridine bases, and 60.2% neutral oils. The neutral oils could be used as fuel and lubricant. Three fractions were obtained from the dry tar by fractional distillation: (1) 17.8% boiling below 200°C with 8.8% (vol.) phenols and 8.0% pyridine bases; (2) 27.8% boiling between 200 and 270° with 22.6 phenols and 9.0% pyridine bases; (3) 31.0% boiling above 270°, and the rest 13.6%. Phenols in (1) and (2) could be separated by means of a 15% aqueous solution of caustic soda or milk of lime (1:100). For separation of pyridine bases, 10% sulphuric acid solution was used. Experiments were also made on the separation of phenols and pyridine bases by means of ethyl alcohol.

C.A.

1927. COMPOSITION OF CONSTITUENT GROUPS OF SAPROPEL OF SOME MARSHES IN LATVIA. Bajārs, V. and Braksa, N. (Latv. PSR Zinat. Akad., Kim. Inst. Zinat. (Latv. Acad. Sci., Inst. Chem. Sci.), 1950, vol. 3, 155-162; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 10204, 10205). The investigated sapropels have a high content of organic substances, 87.8 to 89.5% of dry substance: carbon 51-59%, hydrogen 6.7 to 7.2%, nitrogen 4.7 to 3.4%, sulphur 0.6 to 1.4% and oxygen 28 to 35%. The carbon/hydrogen ratio is 6.9 to 8.4. The investigated groups of substances are: (1) humic acids, etc., extracted with 1% caustic soda solution, 15 to 34%; (2) carbohydrates: hemicellulose and cellulose determined by hydrolysis with 2% and 42% hydrochloric acid plus substances dissolved in water, 20 to 28%; (3) non-hydrolyzed residue, 10 to 22.5%; (4) bitumen extracted with ethyl alcohol and benzene (1:1), 7.5 to 15.0%. This sapropel contains more bitumens and non-hydrolyzed residue, which give more tar and less cellulose, hemicellulose and humic acids than Soviet sapropels.

C.A.

BrAkss, N. 4

1916. PYROGENIC DECOMPOSITION OF SAPROPEL AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

Brakss, N., [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Inst. [illegible] (Latv. Acad. Sci., [illegible]) [illegible] abstr. in Chem. Abstr., [illegible] distillation were made [illegible] Destruction starts at [illegible] 350 to 400°. At 500° the gases consist of [illegible] hydrogen sulphide, [illegible] hydrocarbons.

BRAKSS, N.

4576. PROPERTIES OF COKE, COKE GAS AND TAR WATERS PREPARED BY PARTIAL COKING OF LATVIAN SAPROPELS. Brakss, N. and Kilārs, V. (Latv. PSR Zinat. Akad. Vestis (Latv. Acad. Sci. Bull.), 1950, (2), 97-105; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1954, Vol. 48, 346). Sapropels from various locations were coked at 500° and the volatile products, as well as the coke, were investigated in detail. Thirty-37% of the potential caloric heat was retained in the coke; the coke contained 24-30% ash. The gas contained in %: carbon dioxide 42-57, hydrogen 9-12, carbon monoxide 4-11, methane 9-10, olefins 5. The tar water contained phenols 2.4-2.8, ammonia 2.4-2.6, acetone 1-1.3, low molecular acids 1.5-2.1, volatile pyridine bases 1.1-1.4. C.A.

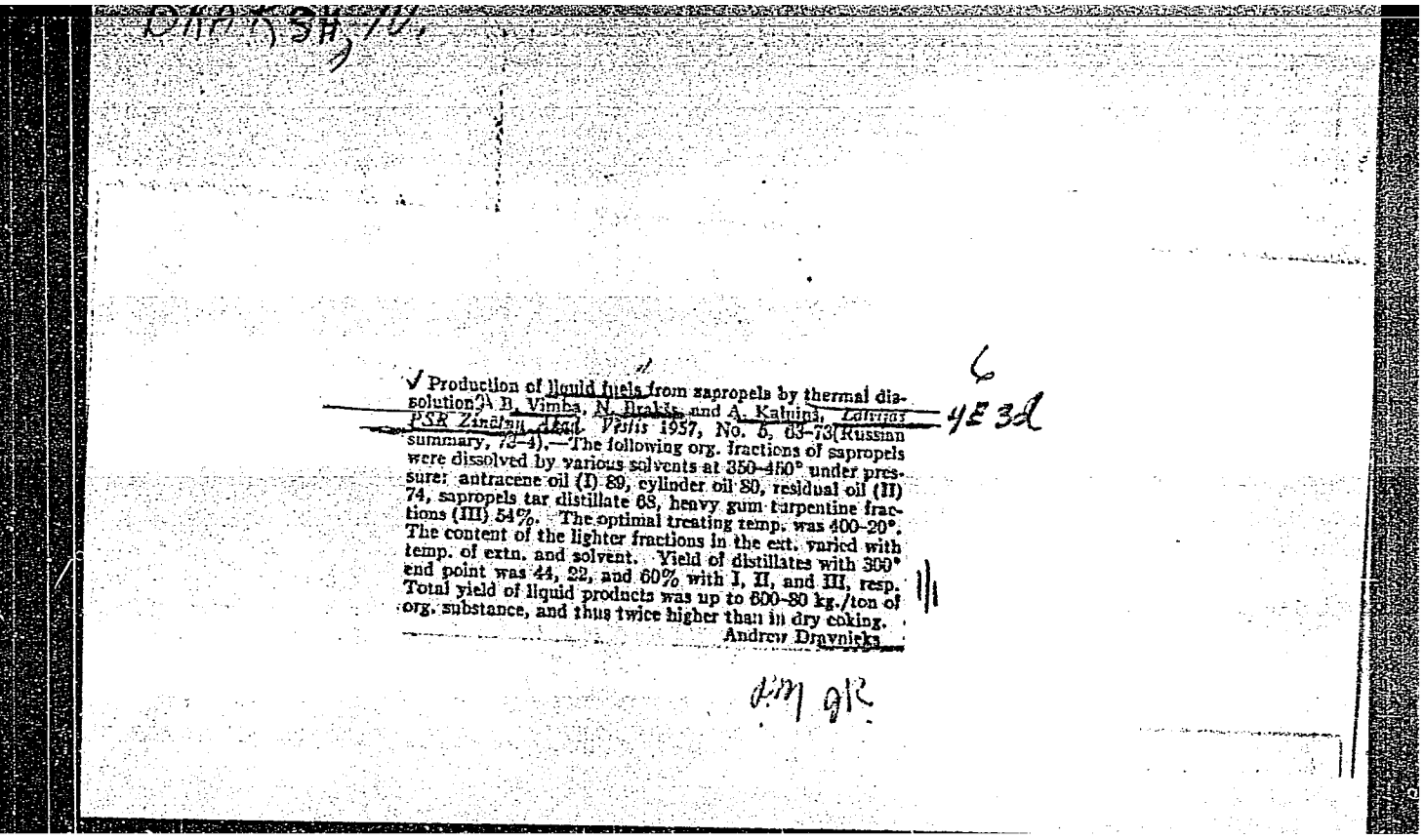
10-13-54

BRAKSS, N.

(3)

✓ 4570. FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION METHOD IN TREATMENT OF PRIMARY TARS DERIVED FROM SAPROPELS. Brakss, N. and Meldiens, R. (Latv. SSR Zinat. Akad. Vestis (Latv. Acad. Sci.-Bull.), 1950, (5), 25-34; Abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1951, vol. 45, 3465). By fractional distillation of the tar from Latvian sapropels and by refining of the distillates with 15% caustic soda and 10-20% sulphuric acid, the following yields were obtained, in per cent per tar: fraction up to 200°, 1/-18; 200-270°, 16-18; above 270°, 12-29. To stabilize the products, further treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid was necessary. With 3% of concentrated acid, 15-17% (per tar) gasoline, 15-17% kerosine (200-270°), 11-13% paraffin oil, and 16-17% neutral viscous oil were obtained.

10-13-54 gjp



Production of liquid fuels from sapropels by thermal dissolution. B. Vimba, N. Brakše, and A. Kalniņš. *Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akad. Vēstis* 1957, No. 5, 63–73 (Russian summary, 73–4).—The following org. fractions of sapropels were dissolved by various solvents at 350–450° under pressure: anthracene oil (I) 89, cylinder oil 80, residual oil (II) 74, sapropels tar distillate 68, heavy gum turpentine fractions (III) 54%. The optimal treating temp. was 400–20°. The content of the lighter fractions in the ext. varied with temp. of extn. and solvent. Yield of distillates with 300° end point was 44, 22, and 60% with I, II, and III, resp. Total yield of liquid products was up to 600–80 kg./ton of org. substance, and thus twice higher than in dry coking.

Andrew Dravnieks

LAPUSHONOK, Yu.K., kand. biolog. nauk; BRAKSH, N.A., kand. khim. nauk

Some data on the characteristics of peat wax properties. Torf. prom. 40 no.6:30-31 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimii AN Latviyskoy SSR.

BRAKSH, T.A.

Assimilation of food in prolonged sleep therapy. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 11:85-86 Nov 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Of the Assimilation Laboratory (Head -- Doctor Medical Sciences Z. D. Frumin) of the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry of Nutrition, Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

BRAKSH, T.A.

Conference of young research workers in the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vop.pit. 12 no.6:86-87 N-D '53 (MLRA 6:12)
(Nutrition)

MAKARYCHEV, A.I., TONGUR, V.S.; STEPANYAN-TARAKANOVA, A.M.; BRAKSH, T.A.; CHUDINOVSKIKH, A.V.

Study of the physiological effect of low calory diets containing a minimum amount of proteins and a normal amount of vitamins and salts. Voppit. 15 no.4:18-22 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(DIETS, exper.
minimal calories & normal content of salts & vitamins, eff. on man under normal work load)
(VITAMINS, eff.
normal content in diets with minimal calories & normal content of salts, eff. on man under normal work load)
(SALTS, eff.
normal content in diets with minimal calories & normal content of vitamins, eff. on man under normal work load)

BRAKSH, T. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of L-glutamic acid upon the higher nervous activity and certain indexes of nitrous exchange in dogs." Mos, 1957. 12 pp 21 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 24-57, 120)

Country :USSR
Category= :Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System T

Abs. Jour. :Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8508

Author :Braksh, T.A.
Institut.

Title :The Effect of l-glutamic Acid on Higher Nervous Activity and Certain Aspects of Protein Metabolism in Dogs.

Orig. Pub. :Vopr. pitaniya, 1957, 16, No. 2, 20--26

Abstract : The addition of 1 gm/kg of l-glutamic acid to a diet with its full complement of protein did not lead to changes in the acid-olfactory-salivatory conditioned reflexes of dogs. Excess N was excreted in the urine, a fact which is associated with the participation of l-glutamic acid in the mechanism of NH_3 formation and its transport within the kidney. When l-glutamic acid was introduced into a diet inadequate in protein, there followed a normalization of the higher nervous activity, which was disturbed by the protein deficit, especially in dogs in which

Card: 1/2

Country : USSR T
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System

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Orig Pub. :

Abstract : the excitatory process predominated over the inhibitory. Substantial changes in nitrogen metabolism were not noted; this indicates that l-glutamic acid was utilized as a source of N. In dogs with pathological disturbances in higher nervous activity, a therapeutic effect was obtained with l-glutamic acid only when it was injected intravenously.--R.M.Mesherskiy

Card: 2/2

BRAKSH, T.A.

Active effect of amino acids on cardiac activity. Vop. pit. 19 no.2: 40-42 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz laboratorii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. A.I. Makarychev [deceased]) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HEART) (AMINO ACIDS)

SKIRKO, B.K., BRAKSH, T.A.

Effect of various amounts of dietary histidine on conditioned reflex activity and histological changes in white rat organs. Vop. pit. 20 no. 1:60-68 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz laboratorii morfologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk M.I. Razumov) i laboratorii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. A.I. Makaryechev [deceased] Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HISTIDINE) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)